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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. P. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous Literature and Domestic Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1873. NO. 296.

FIRST EDITION.

BELFAST CONFLAGRATION.

An Aged Lady Perishes in the Flames—The Losses and Insurance—The Mayor Telegraphs for Aid.

BELFAST, ME., August 25.—Miss Rebecca Prentiss, aged eighty, perished in the Frothingham House, destroyed in the conflagration yesterday. The Bangor boat this morning brought a large supply of provisions sent by the citizens of that place for the sufferers by the fire.

Among the heaviest losers by the fire are the following: D. Haraden, store houses, loss $25,000, insurance $15,000; R. Sidley, buildings, molasses and sugar, loss $50,000, insurance $10,000; J. W. Frederick & Co., loss $10,000, insured; W. B. Swan & Co., loss $20,000, insurance $14,000; Matthews & Co., sash and blind makers, loss $15,000, insurance $7,200; Belfast Foundry Company, loss $35,000, uninsured; W. Pitcher & Sons, loss $20,000, insurance $15,000; M. R. Cooper, lumber yard, loss $8,000, insurance $3,500; S. Carter & Co., ship yard, loss $15,000, insurance $10,000; Dwyer & Son, Marine Railway, loss $15,000, uninsured. The losses thus far ascertained foot up about four hundred thousand dollars, on which there is insurance of $125,000, divided among Eastern and foreign companies.

The origin of the fire is unknown. It commenced in a building where there had been no fire known to exist for several days. In answer to inquiries whether aid is needed, the Mayor has telegraphed as follows: "Belfast will accept with gratitude whatever pecuniary aid may be offered. She needs it. For the second time within eight years a terrible conflagration has smitten her. She asked no assistance then; now she is compelled to do so. The amount of insurance is only $125,000, and but a small part of this will go to the poor and destitute sufferers.

[Signed.] WM. C. MARSHALL, Mayor."

CASUALTIES.

Struck by Lightning.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PULASKI, PA., August 25, 1873.

During a storm about two o'clock to-day, Isaac M. Phillips, his son, a colored man named George Thomas, and a valuable horse belonging to Phillips, were struck by lightning. The horse was instantly killed, and Phillips and party severely hurt that it is thought they will not recover.

A Lady Thrown from a Buggy and Her Back Broken.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

Miss White, residing near Bloomfield, in this county, was thrown out of a buggy on the way to camp meeting last Sunday and had her back broken. She will die.

Victim of the Lemont Disaster.

CHICAGO, August 25.—Anton Finkelmyer, one of the injured by the collision on the Chicago and Alton Railroad last Sunday week, died yesterday at the Sisters' Hospital.

Fall of a Bridge, Killing a Workman.

KIRKWOOD, DEL., August 25.—A trestle work bridge, erecting over the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal beside on the Delaware Road, fell to-day, killing one workman and injuring two others.

Caving In of an Embankment.

LITTLE ROCK, August 25.—While a party of laborers were at work on the bridge across Red River, at Fulton, for the Cairo, Little Rock and Fulmer Railroad, Saturday evening, the embankment gave way, burying some of the workmen beneath it. Few particulars are received, but the most reliable accounts state that two persons were killed and seven wounded.

Railroad Accident—One Person Killed and Several Wounded.

MARSHALL, TEXAS, August 25.—Last night, about 7 o'clock, a construction train laden with ties for Ward, Dewey & Co., penitentiary lessees, ran off the track one and a half miles west of Gladewater Station, throwing seven cars down an embankment, killing conductor Kendall, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and seriously injuring several others. A special train with medical aid proceeded to the scene of disaster this morning. Everything possible was done to afford relief to the wounded. The following named are wounded, so far as ascertained: J. J. Kelly, guard, cut all over; Wm. Prince, guard, accidental discharge of gun, thigh; James Smith, brakeman; thigh and legs; Mc-Donald, engineer, forehead; nine convicts, names unknown. The cause of the accident is reported that an ox jumped in front of the train while it was backing. The wounded men have been brought to this city. Up to this time no additional deaths.

Three Men Run Over and Fearfully Mangled.

CHICAGO, August 25.—A *Tribune* special from Watseka, Ills., says the bodies of three men, dead and mutilated, were found this morning on the track of the Toledo, Peoria and Warsaw Railroad, near Blandinsville. They are supposed to have been run over by a freight train during last night, but nothing is known of the circumstances.

Two Men Killed by a Locomotive—The Engineer Dies from the Shock.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 25.—As the express train due here at ten o'clock this evening was approaching Batavis, it ran into a carriage, killing both occupants. The engine struck the haunches of the horse attached to the carriage, killing him, and rendering the carriage a complete wreck. The names of the occupants of the carriage are James Anderson and Dennis Delany. One of them was thrown a number of yards into a field and the other was dragged along until the train was stopped. His body was horribly mangled. The engineer, John Day, stopped the train as soon as possible and got off the engine to see what injury had been done. In passing in front of the locomotive, he saw it covered with blood and brains, and was so overcome by the shock that he walked but a few steps when he fell. He was carried into the smoking car and died in a few minutes.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Passenger Tariff on First Class Roads.

CHICAGO, August 25.—A Springfield, Illinois, dispatch says it is understood that the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners have fixed the passenger tariff on first-class roads in the State at three cents per mile. Among the roads thus classified are the Chicago and Alton, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Toledo, Wabash and Western, the Rock Island and Northwestern, over which the present rate of fare is about four cents per mile.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Frederick B. Lord, a well-known railroad man and son of the late President Lord of Dartmouth College, died at Covington, Ky., on Sunday.

The insurance on the portion of the Boonton Iron Works burned in New York yesterday, is $38,000. The entire loss, it is stated by agents, will not exceed $50,000. Much of the machinery and stock, which it was thought was burned, has been saved.

The Sub-Treasurer at New York yesterday paid out $1,100,000 on account of September interest.

The value of grain of all kinds shipped from Chicago during the week ending Saturday night, is in round numbers $1,318,000; number of bushels, 1,974,000.

The steamer Republic, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The San Francisco cadets arrived in New York yesterday, and marched without escort to the Seventh regiment armory, which has been placed at their disposal.

Hon. Joseph Medill, of Chicago, arrived in New York yesterday morning. During the day he had a long interview with Mayor Havemeyer, and in the afternoon received calls from a number of prominent citizens.

The steamship Cuba, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 23d.

The report of the Wawasset Investigating Commission will probably be made public on Thursday of this week.

A. W. Thompson, of Milwaukee, declines the nomination of Lieutenant Governor of Wisconsin before it is tendered.

A meeting of colored citizens was held in Cincinnati last evening to disavow the action of their brethren at Chillicothe last Friday. Col. Harlan, W. Farnham, Peter H. Clark and others addressed the meeting. Resolutions were adopted repudiating the Chillicothe proceedings.

The steamship Canada, from Liverpool, has arrived at New York.

The Atlantics and Athletics played a match game yesterday at Philadelphia. The score stood, 10 for the Atlantics and 6 for the Athletics.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Rockport and Southwestern Railroad Company at Mt. Vernon, Ind., yesterday re-elected the old Board of Directors.

The Attorney of the Chicago and Alton Railroad yesterday paid to the heirs of four citizens of Springfield, Ills., who were killed in the Lemont collision the sum of $5,000 each, being the maximum sum fixed by the law of Illinois for damages in such cases.

Thirty cases of pictures arrived at Cincinnati yesterday from New York and Boston for the Industrial Exposition, which opens on Wednesday of next week. Among the receipts are pictures from John Hoey and Goupil, valued at $30,000.

E. P. Smith, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was in Chicago yesterday, and had a consultation with E. Hoagg, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central agency.

POLITICAL.

State.

The Republicans of Tioga county held their convention on the 19th inst. Steven Bowen, of Morris Run, was nominated for Sheriff over Augustus Alba, of Knoxville, by a majority of two hundred and forty-three. Other candidates were in the field, but all withdrew except Mr. Daggett, who received twenty-eight votes. The Crawford county system is indorsed in Tioga county by an overwhelming majority.

The Corry *Republican* lets a little light into the Democratic political affairs in the following brief sentence: "A considerable number of our Democrats are mad as March hares because the convention made no ticket last Monday, and some declare they will vote the straight Republican ticket."

A Democratic contemporary says: "What the Democratic party of Pennsylvania needs most at this time is a fixed policy that will commend itself to the people. If we were a General we would recommend the adoption of "Honesty," which is said to be a very good policy. Our friends might try it anyhow, just for a change, and see how it will work.—*Souderton Republican*.

On Tuesday last the Democracy of Sullivan county nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Hon. Richard Bedford; Treasurer, John Sullivan; Commissioner, John Corcoran; Jury Commissioner, M. C. Lauer; Auditor, Thomas J. Keeler; District Attorney, Rush J. Thompson; Coroner, Robert W. Henley.

There is trouble among the Democracy of Elk county. At their convention a few days ago there was great lack of harmony, and owing to the growing dissatisfaction about the nominations, another convention has been called. Lively times may be expected among the "unterrified" of the "solid ox" district.

The Democracy of the Twenty-third Senatorial district are troubled with an excess of aspirants for the Senatorial nomination. The Altoona *Radical* says: "Things Democratic promise to be lively in our adjoining Senatorial district. In Centre county Meek is the nominee; in Mifflin, Warexan; in Huntingdon, Petrikin will be, and in Juniata, Crawford is. Then will come the Conference with its "ways that are dark." Meek is shrewd; Warexan is a "flyer," Petrikin is treacherous, and Crawford is sly as a fox. The chances seem to be in favor of Meek." Push forward P. Gray—win if you can—radical as you are, you are better than a worse fellow.

The New Castle *Journal* says: The Democrats in this county held a Convention on last Monday, and after considerable trouble to find candidates (all knowing that defeat awaited them), they nominated the following ticket: Assembly, Dr. H. B. White, of Scott township; Sheriff, Capt. J. H. Cooper, of Mahoning township; Treasurer, James A. Pollock, Second ward; County Commissioner, Charles Duffy, of Union township; Register and Recorder, Daniel Cameron, of Shenango township; Jury Commissioner, Wm. Thompson, of Big Beaver township; Auditor, George W. Penn, of First ward; Coroner, Dr. Harry Peebles, of Second ward.

The following ticket has been nominated by the Republicans of Northumberland county: Senate, Col. John McCleary; Assembly, Dr. William J. Haas; Register and Recorder, etc., Capt. Alex. Caldwell; Treasurer, Samuel Savidge; Commissioners, Adam Lecker; Jury Commissioner, William H. Leighow; Auditor, M. B. Priestly. Resolutions were adopted indorsing Hartranft for Governor, Pennsylvania is as united as it is now, it will rule the State, and as long as it continues to erect platforms and present candidates such as it now has in the field, it will be united and strong, all of which of course is very discouraging to the Democracy.—*Harrisburg Telegraph Journal*.

The Carbon county Democratic Convention met in the Court House, Mauch Chunk, on Monday last, and nominated a full ticket, as follows: For Assembly, E. C. Dimmick, of Mauch Chunk; Sheriff, Enos Koch, of Penn Forest; Treasurer, E. B. Snyder, of this place; Prothonotary, J. E. Siewerts, the present incumbent; and Commissioner, Lafayette Lentz, of Mauch Chunk.

The "Kilkenny cat" fight between the Acker and Witte rings of the Democracy of Montgomery county, was resumed at the annual County Meeting held in Norristown, last Tuesday. The meeting was one long continued "row," in which the Acker men had a slight advantage. The fight will be continued at the first opportunity. The Norristown *Herald* says that the Democracy of Montgomery county are so demoralized that another defeat will surely meet them in October.

Ohio.

REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

The Republicans hold their convention tomorrow, to nominate a Judge for this Judicial district, composed of Muskingum, Morgan, Guernsey and Noble counties.

It is a mistake to say that "old Bill Allen," the Ohio Democratic candidate for Governor, "fit into the revolution." He was too old to be drafted at that time, and was a Tory in the bargain.—*Chicago Post*.

Empty sleeves and legless pantaloons are excellent Republican arguments in a political campaign.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

To be sure. Few things are more suggestive of Democratic iniquity than empty sleeves or legless pantaloons.

At the Republican Senatorial Convention at Clyde, on Thursday, Captain James B. Lucky, of Elmore, was nominated by a majority of twenty-five over all other candidates.

The Temperance people opened the campaign on Thursday at Grayesville, Franklin county. Their candidate for Governor, Gibson E. Stewart, made a speech.

Noyes will stump Northern Ohio till the 6th of September.

The State Executive Committee announce numerous meetings for Messrs. Thurman and Neel in Southern Ohio early in September.

The following is the ticket nominated by the Democracy of Marion county: For Representatives, Hon. Reuben Hill; Auditor, Samuel E. Hain; Treasurer, A. D. Mathews, Sheriff, John H. Weaver; Commissioner, Samuel C. Dodds; Recorder, Dallas Day; Prosecuting Attorney, H. Nonnamaker. Infirmary Director, George Retterer; Surveyor, George B. Christian; Coroner, John Jones.

Massachusetts.

ADDRESS FROM HAMILTON HALL COMMITTEE.

BOSTON, August 25.—The Hamilton Hall Committee, of which Hon. E. R. Hoar is Chairman, will to-morrow publish an address to the Republicans of Massachusetts urging upon them the importance of attending the primary meetings soon to be called to choose delegates to the State Convention, and of securing through them an honest representation of the Republican sentiment of the Commonwealth. The address will support Washburne for re-election and denounce the course of Butler.

General.

Jeff. Davis says that however it may be with the men, he has never seen a "reconstructed woman." According to all accounts, he saw one in the sleeping car that needed reconstruction about as much as any of "our way ward sisters" who didn't "depart in peace."

The *Courier Journal*, of Louisville, being asked by a Paducah paper why it denounces the Credit Mobilier swindle but not the salary bill, replies: "It is simply because one ought to be denounced and the other ought not." Then it mercilessly turns upon its questioner, and asks "Why the nose of the average Paducahian is like a calcium light?" Such is the way they discuss the salary business down in Kentucky.

Governor Hartranft.

Governor Hartranft, of Pennsylvania, with whom a party of friends has been enjoying a short respite from his official duties, in making a flying visit to Saratoga, Lake Champlain and other pleasant localities in Northern New York. Wherever he has tarried he has been welcomed, and has received such courtesies as are due the chief magistrate of a neighboring State. But the cordiality of these courtesies was enhanced by the recollection of some commendable fidelity shown in the political campaign which resulted in his election. Few men were ever so vindictively and so falsely assailed, and no man was ever so successfully and so triumphantly vindicated. As it was believed by the opposition that the issue of the Presidential contest depended upon the result of the October election in Pennsylvania, the most unscrupulous means were used to compass Gen. Hartranft's defeat. Every base agency was employed and prosecuted with a persistent malignity and venom which not only greatly intensified the contest in that State, but attracted universal attention, and compelled Republicans in the Union to feel a personal interest in the election, not merely because of its assumed national importance, but a Republican success would be Gen. Hartranft's vindication. His name thus became a household word everywhere; and by their vindictive malignity, his enemies gave to a gentleman of unpretentious local reputation a national fame. Those who have met him during his present flying visit have not only been greatly pleased with Him as a gentleman of intelligence and genial sociability, but as a sagacious politician and a statesman of broad and comprehensive views upon all questions of national interest. Governor Hartranft has learned, as many others had learned before him, that an honest man can suffer no permanent detriment from the vindictive and persistent slanders of his enemies.—*Albany Evening Journal*.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Latest Back Pay Statistics.

Our Relations With Cuba.

Embarrassments to Our Commerce.

Probable Action of Next Congress.

Senate Transportation Committee.

St. Louis Bridge Commission.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

The back pay having become a subject of inquiry on the part of the people in the campaigns commencing in several of the greater States, it may be interesting to know that out of seventy-four Senators, eight have not yet drawn their share, and in the House of Representatives, consisting of two hundred and fifty-two members and delegates, but five still have the amount to their credit. Among the Senators is Morton, of Indiana.

The Cuban Question

has every appearance of coming up in the next Congress more conspicuous than at any previous period in this protracted agitation. It appears that our merchants having commercial dealings with the Ever Faithful Isle, are beginning to grow tired of the continued restraint in the way of a lucrative exchange of commodities by the onerous discriminating duties placed upon all articles landed on the Island in foreign bottoms. Under the present treaty American goods shipped to Spain and there transferred to Spanish vessels, and shipped to Cuba, can be landed cheaper than the same goods can be shipped directly from the United States. The internal disturbances in Spain and the continuance of the rebellion in Cuba, with the commercial interest, will be likely to call out of Congress the enunciation of a policy to be pursued by our government. As the commerce of the United States expands with the growth of population and production, the occasion for more satisfactory relations with the West Indies becomes urgent. It is stated that a considerable number of influential citizens of the United States are beginning to turn their attention to the solution of the vexed question of our relations with Cuba.

Routes to the Seaboard.

The Senate Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard will meet in New York on September 10. A number of prominent individuals interested will be present. Letters received from a number of Granges indorse the objects of the committee. A large mass of information bearing upon routes to the lake ports will be submitted.

St. Louis Bridge Commission.

The following commission will constitute the commission to examine the construction of the bridge at St. Louis: Col. James H. Simpson and Majors G. K. Warren, Godfrey Weitzel, W. E. Merrill, and Charles Ellet. The structure will be completed in thirty days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 25, 1873.

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A Defaulting Sheriff.

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Bank Defalcation at Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y. August 25.—A defalcation of forty thousand dollars has been discovered in the National Albany Exchange Bank. The teller and his assistant make a full acknowledgment of their guilt. Their bonds cover the amount. The bank will be loaned money, and the borrowers failed to repay.

The Troubles in Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, August 25.—Adjutant General Bishop has just returned from Perry county. He reports Manes near Perryville with about thirty men. General Bishop made the people a speech and then left Hamblright, whom Sheriff, should make all arrests. While speaking, however, the Sheriff left the crowd and was seen no more. The people are very well disposed if the Sheriff would only do his duty. The General recommends the organization of militia in the county, and this evening the Governor commissioned three of the three companies. More trouble is apprehended.

Attempt to Rob a Bank.

CHICAGO, August 25.—About five o'clock this morning the watchman in the Marine Bank discovering burglars attempting to force an entrance in the vaults of the bank, they had cut their way from the floor of the second story into the outside vault and were about to begin operations on the inner vault when they covered. They fled, leaving their tools behind them, and succeeded in making their escape.

Burglaries at Zanesville, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

Several houses were broken into last night. Two watches and small sums of money were taken.

Killed for Breaking Windows.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., August 25.—Valentine Hoechst, keeper of a beer saloon on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, four miles west of Port Jervis, shot and instantly killed an Irish boatman named Corrigan this afternoon. Corrigan was intoxicated and had thrown stones through the windows of the saloon. Hoechst was arrested.

Ex-Congressman Shot by his Gardener.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—A special dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat*, says: General John C. Benjamin, of Shelbina, was shot to-day by James Hanley, his gardener. The ball entered the General's left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. The affair grew out of some business transaction, and when in that condition he is very quarrelsome. General Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

Mate of the 'Great Republic' Shoots a Deck Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—John Britton, mate of the steamer Great Republic, shot Frank Mayfield, a deck hand, mortally, with a derringer. Britton escaped. There had been a dispute about wages.

A Man's Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 25.—A shocking murder occurred yesterday, in Burrock Bottom, Ks., opposite Forbes Station, on the St. Joseph and Chicago and Burlington Railroad. A man named Miller was walking along the road in company with two ladies, when one Merrick jumped out of the bushes near the roadside and cut Miller's throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Merrick was pursued and arrested two miles from Forbes Station, ten miles above the city. The matter grew out of an old feud between the parties.

Attempted Arson, Murder and Suicide.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, August 25.—An alarm of fire last night developed a plot to burn one of the best blocks in the city. A box of combustibles was found burning in the hall of Phoel's block, and the transom over the door leading from the hall into the second story of Frank's grocery store had been broken open and a stick wound with wicking and saturated with coal oil thrown in upon a lot of brooms. Suspicion fastened upon one Brinkman, who this morning could not be found. To-day his room in the building was broken open and letters found which indicate an intention to murder Frank, with whom he had some difficulty, and then to commit suicide. Search has been made all day for Brinkman without avail.

To-day's Indianapolis *Journal* will state authoritatively that Senator Morton's back pay was covered into the United States Treasury some time since.

Max. Newman, traveling agent of Hahn & Bals, of Indianapolis, is missing. Supposed to have absconded with $10,000 belonging to the firm.

THE TICKET AND THE PLATFORM.

What the Papers Have to Say About Them

[From the Bradford Reporter.]

More general satisfaction was never expressed in regard to a ticket than greets the labors of the late Republican Convention in this State. From every quarter of the Commonwealth come words of commendation and approval, and the indications are that Mackey and Gordon will both be elected by majorities equal if not larger than our candidates received last year.

[From the Bedford County Press.]

Of the Hon. Isaac Gordon, the nominee of the Convention for Supreme Judge, the West Chester *Record* says: "He is a man of good abilities, of superior culture and excellent character, and as a lawyer he stands in the first rank of the profession in this part of the State. From what we can learn, we have reason to believe, that he will make an excellent Judge of our Court of last resort, and will contribute his fair share toward the maintenance of its dignity, and its reputation for eminent learning and talent. He himself will lend dignity and grace as a Judge, and during his short period of service he gave entire satisfaction. He has, besides those enumerated, one conspicuous merit, which, as events have proven, is necessary to complete the character of either a safe Judge or a sound statesman—he is a thorough Republican. As we would not have Butler, we are glad to have Gordon."

Both are men of sterling ability, and will command the hearty support of every Republican. The platform published in connection with the proceedings will meet the unqualified approval of every member of the party. All that is required is for every Republican to do his duty—to be true to the principles of his party, and victory will crown the result.

[From the Forest Republican.]

We can recommend this ticket to the Republicans of our county as one well worthy their support. Judge Gordon we believe to have been the choice of all this portion of the State, and of course will carry all the Republican island in foreign bottoms. Under the present treaty American goods shipped to Spain and there transferred to Spanish vessels, and shipped to Cuba, can be landed cheaper than the same goods can be shipped directly from the United States. The internal disturbances in Spain and the continuance of the rebellion in Cuba, with the commercial interest, will be likely to call out of Congress the enunciation of a policy to be pursued by our government. As the commerce of the United States expands with the growth of population and production, the occasion for more satisfactory relations with the West Indies becomes urgent. It is stated that a considerable number of influential citizens of the United States are beginning to turn their attention to the solution of the vexed question of our relations with Cuba.

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Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ZANESVILLE, O., August 25, 1873.

Several houses were broken into last night. Two watches and small sums of money were taken.

Killed for Breaking Windows.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., August 25.—Valentine Hoechst, keeper of a beer saloon on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, four miles west of Port Jervis, shot and instantly killed an Irish boatman named Corrigan this afternoon. Corrigan was intoxicated and had thrown stones through the windows of the saloon. Hoechst was arrested.

Ex-Congressman Shot by his Gardener.

ST. LOUIS, August 25.—A special dispatch from Hannibal, Mo., to the *Democrat*, says: General John C. Benjamin, of Shelbina, was shot to-day by James Hanley, his gardener. The ball entered the General's left side, but it is not known whether the wound is of a dangerous character. The affair grew out of some business transaction, and when in that condition he is very quarrelsome. General Benjamin formerly represented this district in Congress.

Mate of the 'Great Republic' Shoots a Deck Hand.

NEW ORLEANS, August 25.—John Britton, mate of the steamer Great Republic, shot Frank Mayfield, a deck hand, mortally, with a derringer. Britton escaped. There had been a dispute about wages.

A Man's Throat Cut from Ear to Ear.

ST. JOSEPH, MO., August 25.—A shocking murder occurred yesterday, in Burrock Bottom, Ks., opposite Forbes Station, on the St. Joseph and Chicago and Burlington Railroad. A man named Miller was walking along the road in company with two ladies, when one Merrick jumped out of the bushes near the roadside and cut Miller's throat from ear to ear, killing him instantly. Merrick was pursued and arrested two miles from Forbes Station, ten miles above the city. The matter grew out of an old feud between the parties.

Attempted Arson, Murder and Suicide.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, August 25.—An alarm of fire last night developed a plot to burn one of the best blocks in the city. A box of combustibles was found burning in the hall of Phoel's block, and the transom over the door leading from the hall into the second story of Frank's grocery store had been broken open and a stick wound with wicking and saturated with coal oil thrown in upon a lot of brooms. Suspicion fastened upon one Brinkman, who this morning could not be found. To-day his room in the building was broken open and letters found which indicate an intention to murder Frank, with whom he had some difficulty, and then to commit suicide. Search has been made all day for Brinkman without avail.

To-day's Indianapolis *Journal* will state authoritatively that Senator Morton's back pay was covered into the United States Treasury some time since.

Max. Newman, traveling agent of Hahn & Bals, of Indianapolis, is missing. Supposed to have absconded with $10,000 belonging to the firm.

THE VERY LATEST.

Democratic State Convention

ARRIVAL OF THE LEADERS.

Two Delegations from Allegheny.

THE BACK PAY RESOLUTION.

RANDALL TO OPPOSE IT.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Press.

WILKESBARRE, PA., August 25, 1873.

Quite a number of Democratic politicians arrived here to-night to attend the Democratic State Convention, which meets on Wednesday. The evening train brought Samuel J. Randall, William McClellan, Charles W. Carrigan, R. Milton Speer, of Huntington, and a number from Allegheny. Young Doctor Nebbinger, of Philadelphia, will probably be temporary Chairman, and Speer, of Huntingdon, permanent President. Notice of a contesting delegation from Allegheny county has been served on the Chairman of the State Central Committee, and a lively time is anticipated. Interest centers in the back pay resolution. Randall will take his place in the Philadelphia delegation and fight it.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

A Young Mother Drowns Her Infant a Few Moments After its Birth.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 25, 1873.

Shortly after four o'clock this morning, a girl gave birth to a female child on the sidewalk, on Main street, in front of Mrs. Cyrus Seabold's house. Mrs. Seabold hearing groans from the unfortunate girl and the wailing of an infant, got up and was asked if she would help the girl to the hospital. Mrs. Seabold being unable to go herself, called Mr Joseph Harter, but before he could reach her, she caught up the child and started towards the canal. Mr. Harter followed her but did not catch her in time to prevent her throwing her new born infant into the canal. After a considerable search he, with the assistance of others, found the body. The girl escaped, but cannot be far off, as she was apparently very weak. She was poorly dressed and barefooted. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict that deceased came to her death by drowning, the act of its unnatural mother to the jury unknown, and that it was so drowned immediately upon its birth.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, August 25, 1873.

YELOWSTONE EXPEDITION ATTACKED BY INDIANS —THE SAVAGES BEATEN IN TWO BATTLES.

The following dispatch is published this morning from the Yellowstone expedition at Mussel Shell river, August 19:

The prediction of Bloody Knife, that we should meet the savages in the vicinity of Tongue river proved correct. The Indians were discovered for the first time about August 1st, watching our movements and prowling around the outskirts of the camp, however, until August 4th.

General Custar, with Bloody Knife and a scouting party of cavalry, has been detailed by General Stanley to go on and look up the road. Indians to the number of three hundred, boldly rode out and advanced on the grove occupied by the cavalry. General Custar had only one squadron of eighty men, under command of Captain Mayler. One troop of the Seventh cavalry, commanded Custar, and the other by Lieutenant Van Turn.

Gen. Custar deferred a charge, hoping that the main command would soon come to his assist in capturing the Indians. After three hours fight his ammunition gave out. He then charged the Indians, who precipitately fled, the former capturing their stampeded herd. After retreating several miles, they took to the Bad lands. One man was slightly wounded in the arm, and one horse was killed, which formed the extent of Gen. Custar's loss. While the fight was going on several of the Indians left the war party in search of stragglers, and captured Dr. Hanniver, veterinary surgeon, and Mr. Balarain, cavalry sutler, who were less than one mile from the column, they killed them and took their horses and valuables. Private John Ball, of the cavalry, while out hunting, met with the same fate. In this fight two Indians were killed, and several ponies.

On the 8th of August, four days after the fight, at Tongue river, we came upon the site of a recent Indian village. Gen. Stanley directed General Custar to take his cavalry, numbering four hundred and fifty men, and follow and punish the Indians. A party of 300 Indians crossed the river above Stanley's camp, and endeavored to gain the bluffs in which our men were dismounted and posted, and were received by them bravely. The Indians behind ridges kept up a fire until General Custar ordered a charge. Our men then mounted and pursued them boldly for eight miles. Just at this time a train came up and opened on the Indians across the river with artillery. A few shots dispersed them and ended the fight. This battle, which took place within two miles of the Big Horn, was a fierce one. General Custar and Adjutant Ketcham had their horses shot under them. Lieutenant Harrison was badly shot in the thigh. Private Tuttle, General Custar's orderly, was killed, and twenty soldiers were slightly wounded. We had fifteen killed and three wounded. The Indians' loss is estimated by General Custar at forty killed and wounded. The expedition arrived at Tompey's Pillars on the 10th inst., and rested. Lieutenant Bradley was killed by Indians.

Gen. Stanley expects to reach Fort Rice by the first of October. The health of the command was good. Lieut. Braden is getting on well.

ACCIDENT ON SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD.

About fifty passengers, mostly women and children, were bruised and cut by an accident on the South Side Railroad, Long Island, this morning, though no one was seriously injured.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Morristown, New Jersey.

MORRISTOWN, August 25.—The saw mill, cooper shop and drying house of the Boonton Iron Works were burned last night, also one thousand keg of nails. The loss is estimated at $250,000; but it is thought to be insured. Work in the mills has been suspended since the 1st of July, and the fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Incendiarism at Logansport, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., August 25, 1873.

A dangerous fire broke out in a stable between Broadway and Market street, at 2:30 this afternoon. Five stables and several outbuildings were entirely destroyed, and several dwellings partially burned. The loss will be three thousand dollars. Last night the stables of James Baldwin was destroyed by fire; loss between $3,000 and $5,000. Both fires are said to be the work of incendiaries.

Woolen Mill at Dalton, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., August 25.—Hawkins, West & Co.'s woolen mill, at Dalton, was burned, together with the mach

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1873.

THE members of the Republican State Central Committee are called upon to meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, September 3d, at half past eleven o'clock A. M.

THE dry goods imports at New York for the past week amounted to $3,315,378, against $4,140,711 for the corresponding week of last year. This is another encouraging sign of returning prudence and economy among our people.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* is indignant at JEFF DAVIS for having been so indiscreet as to make that Virginia speech; but it says nothing against the speech itself. The speech was all right, but it was made at the wrong time. Why will Mr. DAVIS be so inconsiderate?

THE Democratic County Convention in Erie resolved to make no nominations for county officers. They did this, first, because they are sure to be beaten; and, second, because they think they can thus promote factional fights among the Republicans. Another reason, though not openly avowed, is to be found in the utter want of any inclination in the party to make further fight.

THE Democratic State government in Kentucky is unable to put down the Ku-Klux murderers who carry on their violence almost within sight of the State Capitol, and some of the Democratic papers of that State call upon the President to send United States troops into the infected district. The same papers abused him without stint for doing, in other States, what they now ask him to do in Kentucky.

THE Republican County Committee is called to meet at Lincoln Club rooms on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., to provide for nominating a candidate to fill the vacancy in the Commissioner's office caused by the death of Mr. MCGENNGILE. The usual practice in such cases in this county has been to recall the old Convention. This was done when Sheriff WOODS died, and also when Mr. MCGEE resigned his place in the Commissioner's office, and we presume the same course will be pursued now.

A DEMOCRATIC paper down in Alabama, whose editor is painfully afflicted with Cæsarphobia, avers that "in less than four years the probabilities are that Ulysses S. GRANT will walk to the scaffold or mount a throne." In less than four months the probabilities are that the unfortunate patient who thus crazily raves will be an occupant of the State lunatic asylum; providing, that is to say, his fellow madmen of the Bourbon Alabama press do not crowd him out by filling up the institution in getting there before him.

THE able speech of Gov. MORTON, at Athens, Ohio, which we published yesterday, has doubtless been read with great satisfaction by our readers. Few men can take up a report of any of Gov. MORTON'S speeches and put it down without reading it through. His plain, terse sentences fix the attention at once and hold the reader spell-bound unto the close. In this respect, the speech at Athens was not an exception. It presents the political situation so fully and so clearly that no one can fail to appreciate it, as giving plainly and distinctly the key-note of the campaign of 1873.

THE Associated Press of Australia have hit upon a method of protecting themselves against the piratical practices of journalistic Bedouins, which might, perhaps, be copied with advantage, here. They have succeeded in securing a copyright for their telegraphic dispatches, and their copyright has been sustained by a judicial decision against a paper appropriating dispatches without paying. There are a good many "enterprising" and unscrupulous papers in this country which the adoption of such a plan would speedily bring up with a round turn. Why not improve the hint?

THE look of a Roman Augur when he undertook the humbug work of divining the future from the smoking entrails of the sacrifice offered to the gods has been cited as the very embodiment of the ludicrous; but something still more ludricous must be the look that comes over the face of a Democratic candidate when arriving or speaking about the terrible calamities that have come over the country since it passed under Republican rule. To attempt to impress on the minds of a highly prosperous people the idea that the country is going to the demnition bow-wows is the most ludricous task that ever mortal undertook.

THE New York *World* tries to turn over SAM. RANDALL to us, and his Democratic colleagues, and credit them out of the Democratic party. It says that "those gentlemen who have passed themselves off as Democrats and pocketed the salary steal belong to the Republican party." but we fancy that it cannot thus easily rid its party of that load. On the contrary, RANDALL and the other Democratic Congressmen from this State (all of whom pocketed the swag) expect to be able to control the Democratic State Convention at Wilkesbarre *to-morrow*, and to keep it from denouncing the "salary steal," as the *World* calls it, and we are of opinion that they will succeed. Then, what will the *World* do?

ULTRAMONTANISM has met with another defeat in Switzerland, the Federal Assembly, by a vote of ninety to twenty-one, formally recognized the legality of the steps taken by Geneva to avoid conflict between Church and State. In future the entire administration of the Catholic Church in the canton of Geneva will rest under the control of Catholic citizens, who will nominate their Vicars and Curates. In course of the debate on the subject in the Assembly the President stated a fact which excited a good deal of interest, namely: that the ultramontane party had repeatedly tried to prevail on the French government to exert its influence in their favor with the government of Switzerland. It is interesting to know that the Versailles government positively declined to meddle with a foreign question.

WE HAVE received No. 5 of the "Pennsylvania Petroleum Reporter," of date August 20, 1873, which purports to show the amounts of petroleum oil produced, shipped and held in tankage during the month of July of the current year, the number of wells producing and of wells in process of drilling. The reliability of these reports has been questioned, but we give the footings of the tables for what they are worth:

Oil on hand at wells July 31, 1873, bbls.....	209,756
Oil produced during the month, bbls.....	884,696
Average daily production, bbls.....	27,580
No. of wells producing.....	4,420
No. of wells drilling.....	549
Oil in tron tanks and pipe lines, bbls.....	1,093,611
Barrels of oil held by refiners.....	134,184
Total amount held in region, bbls.....	1,437,639
Total shipments for the month, bbls.....	814,449
Total stock on hand June 30, 1873, bbls.....	1,394,493
Total shipments during July.....	695,414

According to the figures of the "Petroleum Reporter" the daily average product for the thirteen months ending with July was 20,477 barrels, and the shipments exceeded the product by 125,129 barrels.

THERE resides in the Mother of States a fine old Bourbon F. F. V., Hon. A. H. H. STUART, who is doing all he can to insure a Republican victory in the impending political campaign in that State, by writing a series of sulphuric letters; in one of which he states that the issue is between thrift, economy and intelligence on the Democratic side, and their exact opposites on the side of the Republicans. The trenchant satire which inheres in this asseveration can only be fairly understood when one takes into consideration the fact that the debt of Virginia is the largest of any State in the Union, that the Democratic party of the State is alone responsible for the debt, that all the legislation of the State has been and still is under the control of that party, and that, while the burden is constantly increasing and the value of property as steadily diminishing, the representatives of the dominant party have utterly failed to solve either the financial problem, or any other of the great questions of the day which press so heavily for solution. Mr. STUART is evidently a satirist of the first water, and our Republican friends in that State should be able to turn his bitter fulminations to marked advantage.

A SOMEWHAT important movement, having for its object the abandonment of the Mosaic Sabbath, and the substitution, instead, of the first day of the week, in accordance with the Christian custom, has recently been inaugurated in the Jewish Church of this country. It is urged by the advocates of the change that it is much more reasonable to keep pace with the modern ideas, the demands of business and the needs of our civilization, than to nurse, in this century-old notions and customs; so long, that is to say, as the mode of worship shall remain consistent with, and continue to be founded upon, the cardinal and essential principles of Judaism. The reformers claim that the demand is steadily growing stronger upon them. Most of the principal members of the church are compelled to attend to their business on Saturday or lose their custom; the young men are employed in Christian business houses, and must remain away from service or lose their positions, and a chain of circumstances seems to be drawing the necessity of the reform into more decided shape. It is further said that congregations are daily losening, members are being drawn away from their faith by self-neglect and want of association, and that something must be speedily done to bring about a change. Some of the most prominent Hebrews in the country are actively pushing the movement among their co-religionists, and hastening the matter to the crisis of alteration which, sooner or later, will in all probability come.

A WONDERFUL CORRESPONDENT.

MRS. LOUISE MUEHLBACH is, we suppose, to be considered as a regular correspondent of the New York *Herald*. A few days ago the unwearied romancer filled no less than five columns of that enterprising journal with such matter as only she could have produced. In her way MUEHLBACH is unique; like JEAN PAUL, if the literary blasphemy of the comparison may be forgiven. As "The Only," figuratively speaking, laid hold of suns, planets, world systems and constellations, and tossed them about with the utmost facility and grace, so MUEHLBACH takes up thrones and dominions, principalities and powers, and handles them in the most familiar way, as if they were mere puppets. In her novels it is for the most part only dead *kings*, princes, princesses, dukes and other illustrious personages whom she selects for her Punch and Judy performance; but in her *Herald* contributions she, of course, finds her characters chiefly among the living. The dead can have no conspicuous place in so "live a newspaper" as the *Herald*. The sayings and doings of the old Emperor, of his Adjutant, Count LEHNDORF, of the Empress EUGENIE, of the Empress of Russia and other High Mightinesses form the burden of her narrative. Of the intellectual entertainment thus laid before the readers of the *Herald* it would be rash to expect all partakers to entertain the same opinion. Our local contemporary, the *Freiheits Freund*, is so irreverent as to call the virtuous "miserable tittle-tattle" and seems somewhat concerned lest American readers should suspect all Germans to be the flunkeys of royalty portrayed by MUEHLBACH. It seems that some of the fine stories she tells illustrative of Court life have been "already served up by her a hundred times in her published romances." The *Freund* is naturally indignant that the *Herald* and its English readers should regard "old Mother MUEHLBACH as one of the best German writers," and then, for the purpose of indicating the length, breadth and depth of their mistake, he tells them that having weakened Mother Goose's melodies a hundred times by the infusion of water, they would have in them specimens of literature about equal in style and substance to the works of the *Herald's* German correspondent. In a word, the *Freund* thinks that if MUEHLBACH could be wholly deprived of the use of writing materials "it would be a gain for German culture and German literature."

IN THE course of a thoughtful and well considered article on the iron interests of the country, a leading Democratic Kentucky paper expresses unbounded astonishment that that State should almost wholly fail to appear in the list of Commonwealths, which are making large developments in their coal regions. There is really not the slightest ground for surprise. Kentucky, unquestionably, possesses every natural element of a great manufacturing State, and it is a reproach to a standing reproach to her enterprise that she should be so completely dependent on her sister States for the bulk of her supplies when she ought to be a producer and exporter, instead of a consumer and importer. But the reason is obvious. Just so long as Kentucky slavishly permits herself to be overrun by Ku-Klux banditti, terrorizing the people and wreaking their rebel hatred upon peaceable and law-abiding citizens, just so long will capital and labor give the State the widest kind of a berth. Kentucky has been exceedingly liberal to that Commonwealth. Unfortunately for itself, the Democracy who control its political course would appear to have arrayed themselves in inflexible opposition to that sober order and tranquility which lie at the base of all true prosperity and progress. They act as if they cherished a grudge against Providence for its generosity in giving them such splendid resources of growth and power, and were determined to prevent their utilization by every means within their foolish reach. Let the government of Kentucky deal promptly and rigorously with the pestilent authors of the thronging outrages and persecutions under which her loyal people groan. That is the first step. When these murderous gangs have been effectually broken up and their members brought to sufficient punishment, the rest will follow naturally.

THE New York *World* is fairly amazed at the Napoleonic strategy and daring of our Colossus of Railroads, Col. THOMAS A. SCOTT. It appears that while the capitalists and business men of New York are discussing the project of a grand freight line to the West, Col. SCOTT, although in Europe, has quietly stepped forward and taken possession of the key which unlocks the door to a monopoly of the traffic, by controlling the railway system westward in favor of the Pennsylvania Railroad; the plan pursued being, first, the placing of himself and other magnates of his corporation on the directory of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, followed almost immediately afterwards by the election of the President. The Atlantic and Pacific Road becomes tributary to the Pennsylvania Central, whilst it holds under lease the Missouri Pacific Road, which in its turn controls in fee, under chartered rights and municipal ordinances of great value from the city of St. Louis, the right to the only practicable railway ingress and egress to and from the heart of that city, which is by way of the "Chouteau Valley." All the railroads entering St. Louis from north, south or west must avail themselves of this valley to form continuous connections with the roads eastward traversing it to its eastern terminus, at which point it intersects the tunnel under the city, and which again connects with the great bridge across the Mississippi, where no less than three railroads have lines of railway on the east bank of the river, opposite St. Louis. We are not special admirers of monopolies of any kind, but we appreciate boldness and originality, and can quite understand the feelings of wonder and chagrin with which these New York princes regard the ubiquitous Pennsylvanian by whom they have been so completely forestalled and outgeneraled.

IN ENUMERATING, yesterday, some of the indications of a prosperous business season, we mentioned the steady increase of our imports and the corresponding increase of exports. These gains are even greater than we had supposed. During the first seven months of the current year there has been a decrease in our imports at the port of New York of nearly nineteen millions of dollars, with an increase of thirty-eight millions and a half in our export trade, besides a decrease of sixteen millions and a half in our specie remittances. A corresponding improvement has also taken place at other ports. Within the first four months of the year the total gain at seven of these ports, as shown by the Bureau of Statistics, has been almost eleven million dollars, and doubtless a similar increase has ever since been going on. This exhibit indicates a most encouraging improvement in our foreign commerce. Only let our people sail close to the wind, resolutely limiting their desires to their actual possible resources of growth and power, and were determined to prevent their utilization by every means within their foolish reach. Let the government of Kentucky deal promptly and rigorously with the pestilent authors of the thronging outrages and persecutions under which her loyal people groan. That is the first step. When these murderous gangs have been effectually broken up and their members brought to sufficient punishment, the rest will follow naturally.

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

With the approach of cooler weather come the announcements of forthcoming Industrial Expositions in several of the States, the number promised being now nine.

Leather made from the skin of the white whale is now a regular article of manufacture at some of the villages in Canada. It is both fine and durable, and shoe-throngs made of it are said never to break.

A strong effort is being made by some prominent journals to induce the railroad companies of this country to give up the use of coal stoves in the cars of the trains, and to undertake to heat the cars with steam.

Nebraska is one of the youngest States, and its productions are just beginning to attract the serious attention of the commercial community. It is estimated that its surplus crop of wheat this year will amount to three million bushels, while its corn, oats, barley and live stock have become important considerations for the shipping merchants.

The exportation of Oregon salmon is rapidly increasing; scarcely a vessel leaves San Francisco for any part of the world that does not carry away a greater or lesser amount. The sources of demand are Australia, England, New York and South America.

The manufacture of ice in some of the Southern cities nets a profit of seventy-five dollars on every one hundred, but a family freezer has been invented which advertises to freeze ice in a few minutes at a trifling expense.

There are hopes for Boston. She has gotten rid of GILMORE, and discovered two honest car conductors in her midst. One returned an extra ticket passed him by mistake, and the other, who was paid a five dollar bill for a one dollar bill, by mistake, voluntary corrected the blunder.

Already the tide of summer travel is beginning to set homeward, and the hotel-keepers at the popular resorts are exasperated that a season which began so late should so prematurely collapse.

Horses and politicians are reported to rule at about ten dollars a head in Texas. Who says the purchasing power of money is decreasing.

The Special Committee on Woman Suffrage appointed by the Ohio Constitutional Convention will, the Chairman states, report in favor of giving woman the ballot.

The deterioration of the race is a subject treated by a recent writer, incited by the increase of insanity. He recommends as remedies, divorce on the appearance of certain diseases, the passing of a medical examination for this same class of diseases, and the production of an untainted pedigree.

A philosopher once observed that the "true way to the minds and hearts of the people is through their stomachs," and an English paper conceives, from certain recent instances in point, "a share in a brewery or distillery is now almost as useful to a political aspirant as a pocket borough or a dominant county influence under the old system."

The *Graphic* says that over a thousand persons have applied for seats in Prof. Wise's balloon. Several ladies have entreated earnestly to be allowed to go, and some persons have even offered to pay a liberal fare.

A new journal called the *Hat, Cap and Fur Trade Review*, has just been issued in New York. It is gotten up in good style and printed on tinted paper. It contains matter of interest to the trade, and also plates of the new fashions in hats.

The latest objects of the Pope's wrath are the Protestants who are laboring among the people of the city of Rome. An invitation has just been issued to the faithful to attend the commemoration of St. Peter's liberation from prison, "in order to appease the wrath of God, excited by the progress of Protestantism in Rome."

An Oregon paper draws attention to the fact that the shade trees planted around several blocks of buildings in Portland, preserved them from destruction during the recent great fire in that city. It is probable that, were trees planted along our business thoroughfares, they would afford such a cover that a building would not easily kindle from a burning structure on the opposite side of the street. Fire thus could be measurably prevented from spreading.

There have been so many depredations upon the mails by persons who are not duly authorized to travel in railway postal cars, that the Postoffice Department has just issued a stringent order that no person, except those connected with the Department and the train, necessarily in the performance of their duty, shall be permitted to remain in the postal cars.

The New York *Graphic* thinks that "Lo, the poor Indian, is getting lower every day." It errs; he will never get lore, as the Indianapolis *Journal*.

The enforcement of the liquor law in Massachusetts is creating a great commotion among the brewers. They are raising the point whether the United States government has the right to collect taxes from the brewers while it is unlawful to manufacture and sell beer in the State. A test suit has been brought and will be tried.

When a railroad company fails to furnish a passenger with a seat, why should he be compelled to pay his fare? In Indiana, recently, a passenger, though he had purchased a ticket, refused to give it up until he was supplied with a seat. Thereupon he was put off the car. He brought suit against the company, and secured a righteous verdict of two thousand dollars.

At Virginia City, Montana, wheat is selling at fifty cents a bushel, while cattle are being driven by the thousand to Nevada and Utah, there being absolutely no home markets. No town in the world can boast of cheaper living?

"There were giants in those days." The tooth and part of the jaw-bone of some enormous prehistoric animal have recently been found in Illinois at a depth of eight feet. The tooth was a foot in length, and three and a half by six inches in size, and was considerably worn.

A free reading room is one of the fixtures of a railway depot at Chicago. It is large and very neat and pleasant, and is ornamented by choice plants contributed by the city florists, and by pictures. It has plenty of magazines and papers, and is supported by voluntary contributions. In less than one month upwards of seven hundred travelers found rest and mental refreshment there. An excellent idea.

An Indiana judge has decided that the personal property of a man who goes to Europe is not taxable while he is gone. But the personal property of those who go to Heaven is regularly taxed and the taxes collected. Is Europe a better place to go to than Heaven?

The latest departure in naval architecture is the construction of a Russian iron-clad which is perfectly circular, and is driven through the water by six screw propellers. So far as hardiness is concerned, nothing could be more perfect. Ahead, astern, or spinning round like a top, the vessel is equally at home.

PERSONAL.

The friends of Vice President Wilson, says the Boston *Post*, and they are to be found in all political parties, will learn with great satisfaction that his continued convalescence entitles him to hope for a complete restoration to health. His attack was both sharp and severe, and to one of his mental and physical activity was inexpressibly painful. By this immediate medical care, however, and with the basis of a fine constitutional vigor to enable him to rally from the oppression of disease, he has begun to recover, and now presents every promise of not only a long continuance of life, but of many years of future usefulness before his illness he had contemplated.

Monsignor Cavalchini, formerly the Chamberlain to the Pope, recently died in Marseilles of apoplexy. He was dismissed from the Papal Court on account of the dogma of infallibility.

Only four members of the original anti-slavery society now living—William Lloyd Garrison, of Boston, Benjamin C. Bacon, of Beverly, N. J., the Rev. Moses Thatcher, of New York, and Oliver Johnson, editor of the *Christian Union*.

In going to Europe, Mayor Medill of Chicago does not resign his position as chief magistrate of that city, but leaves the Common Council to appoint an acting mayor to serve the remainder of his term, which expires early in December.

Ned Buntline, the sensation novelist, while intoxicated, on Friday last, shot the engineer of a New York steamer slightly wounding him.

A while ago somebody started the idea that a special memorial to Shakspeare should be elected at Stratford by his American admirers, and the project has met with much favor. The memorial takes the shape of a painted window, the designs on the glass being Scriptural illustrations of the "seven ages," the window selected for the purpose being one immediately adjoining the poet's monument in the chancel of Stratford church.

The trouble with General Fremont about the Southern Pacific Railroad bonds sold in France appears to be in a fair way of adjustment, under the auspices of Thomas A. Scott, acting on behalf of the corporation in question.

Judah P. Benjamin, formerly a rebel Senator and now a member of the English bar, has united with Senator Campbell and Chambers, of Madison, Georgia, that they are joint heirs to $12,000,000 from a French estate.

Raphael Semmes, of the rebel cruiser Alabama notoriety, who is at present filling some space in the Southern newspapers, is a very odd and curious specimen of humanity. He is of medium height, slender but very build, and he walks with the slight, set inclination of the head foward. But the head and features are a study for an artist. The head is small, covered by thin, iron-gray hair, hanging loosely over his temples, ears and shirt collar, while the forehead is low and deeply furrowed, the eyes gray and bery, the nose the very slightest *retrousse*, chin small, thusly gray brows surmounting the curious eyes, and a fierce-looking mustache and imperial ornament the upper and lower lips. Put all these on a bumpy, weather-beaten face of a purplish hue, with cheeks a little sunken, and a dim idea of Semmes' physiognomy may be conceived.

Thurlow Weed is again in quite feeble health, and supposed by many to be near his end. The venerable politician is spending his last strength upon the "Reminiscences," which cover a long space of time, and contain interesting memoranda of many famous men now dead. His daughter acts as his amanuensis.

The Paris *Univers* announces with great joy that Mr. Darwin was rejected by twenty-six against six votes as corresponding member of the French Academy of Science. The six votes were given him by the "Friends of the Apes."

Dr. Peterman, the German geographer, has written a letter to the Secretary of the American Geographical Society respecting the Arctic Expedition of the Polaris. Dr. Peterman thinks that the geographical results of the expedition are of extraordinary value. "At any rate," he adds, "they are the highest that any vessel among the numerous expeditions of all nations to the North and South Poles have ever accomplished since many centuries."

A Mr. Labelle, of Vermont, is very much astonished at evidences of renewing youth. He is eighty years old, and for many years was bald, but of late a new crop of black hair has started out; and after a new set of teeth, three being through at last accounts. In his case time seems to have turned backward in his flight, and if it should continue moving in that direction, the puzzling question is where will the octogenarian bring up?

It is asserted by Mr. Celli, the Italian Consul at New York, that there are about 125 Italian children in that city who are street musicians, and that they are mainly controlled and sent out, not by padrones, but by their own parents and other relatives. He thinks the evil is a very serious one, and proposes as its remedy that the Council prohibit musical mendicancy by a severe penalty.

Preston Powers, son of Hiram Powers, is making some busts at Boston, with a success that indicates that he inherits his father's genius.

Ex-United States Senator James R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, has started a new "Liberal" paper in Chicago. As a failure, he is a decided success; and so, in all likelihood, will his paper be.

Miss Clara Barton, the "Soldiers' Friend," has been suffering for several months in Switzerland from protracted illness, resulting from her arduous labors in the German hospitals and subsequently at Strasburg during the war. Her malady is neuralgic affection. She has been slowly coming to a convalescence, but recent relapses, for two weeks, with occasional severe relapses, for two months, cut her friends hope for her early and complete recovery.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. ISAAC G. GORDON, of Jefferson County.

FOR STATE TREASURER,
HON. ROBERT W. MACKEY, of Allegheny County.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE,
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Pittsburgh.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

FROM SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Notes by the Way—Horse Racing as an Attraction—A Dull Season—About Waiters and their Fees—Immense Caravansaries—A Change for the Better as to Extravagance in Living, Dressing and Driving—The Marked Absence of Young People—Plenty of Politicians on Hand—John Morrissey's Club House—The "Turf Exchange"—The Springs and Parks, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA SPRINGS, August 18, 1873.

Perhaps an item or two from Saratoga may be of interest. Saratoga is not unknown to Pittsburghers, but it is not as well known to them as it should be, for their mutual good. We met a number of the solid men of the Smoky City here—not to mention any others than George R. White, John Holmes and John H. Shoenberger's family. Pittsburgh inclines towards Philadelphia and the Southern seacoast. It would do them good to turn their faces more Northward—to Saratoga, Richland, Avon and the New England coast. Biliousness is our trouble, and blue mass and Saratoga waters are set over against the jaundice and all its relations.

We had excellent Pittsburgh company as far this way as Buffalo; but, strange to say, nobody seemed exactly willing to admit that he was going to Buffalo—everybody was going to "the Falls." It was currently reported, and generally believed, that "the races" were in full blast in that part of New York, and "the Falls" are about as near Buffalo as to any other place, and so it came to pass that judges and doctors, &c., were all going to Niagara. Well, they were a jolly crowd, and the atmosphere of the cars was kept very lively.

It was race week at Saratoga, and has been for three weeks in succession. This is one of the devices to keep the hotels full. Three racing days a week, two grand balls a week, a hop every night, and dullness has no chance to get a foothold. But with all these stimulants, the season, up to the 25th of July, was dull. The fact is, there are fewer people here than usual. The boarding house keepers say they are ready to make the best of terms for their guests. The large hotels—and in no place in the world are there such magnificent hotels, so many, so large, and so well managed, as in Saratoga—are not crowded—at least have not been till this week. At the "Congress" there are 800, and at the "Union" 1,500, the Opera House, and cots, as well as cottages, being in demand. The Union rather leads the rest, finding favor with the United States, which is now up to the third story, is completed, with its 1,100 rooms, will aim to take its old place in the first rank of aristocracy. As for prices, five dollars a day should be enough, together with a thick border of perquisites, to make each guest comfortable. There are black waiters in the Grand Union dining room. They are collected from Washington, Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York. They receive $20 per month and pickings. Their fees amount to more than their wages, and if a waiter is obliging, and most of them cultivate that art, their perquisites are far greater than their wages. Their white vests and clerical neckties show off their complexion to good advantage. You will hear abundant clicking and snapping of hunting watches—guard chains and all—that, and anchored to their heaving breasts by chains heavy enough for a railroad conductor. The reputation of the Grand Union rests on its table, for after all the Saratoga visitor is strongest in his stomach. Feed him well, and he don't care so much if he does dwell aloft and has no bell in his room.

I've said Saratoga was dull; I add further that Saratoga has been far from gay this season. Beginning with 1865, the close of the war, and lasting till 1870, there was an era of extravagance—a rush of prodigality. The crowd of men whom the war had enriched, and the crowd of women who had come to wear their husbands "to come out," well nigh swamped the staid old costliness of Saratoga. Private turn-outs abounded. "Four-in-hand" was the only proper thing on race-day mornings. Helmhold came out with six horses, and prime ones, in his huge band wagon, drawing admiring and envious eyes from every piazza as he proceeded down Broadway. This year there was only one four-horse team here, and that was auctioned off by its California owner at 1 P. M. There is no staid style as style. Every lady dresses as she pleases. Walking dresses, morning suits and hats come to the breakfast, dinner and supper table. Black is the ruling color, and "old folks" the chief population. You wonder, and ask, where are "the young folks?" I can tell you where they are not—they are not here at the Saratoga hotels. A few years ago they so abounded, yes, superabounded, that when it came to dancing they coldly lingered on each other in the waltz—a dreary, dreadful performance; yet, the "chits" stood over the huge area in scores, but a man was difficult to be found. Such is mutability! I myself am not at all changed now. Men abound, especially old men. Women, except mothers and grandmothers, are as rare as sincerity or "backpayers."

Politicians are very numerous—Gen. Banks, Gen. Breckenridge, Gov. Fenton, Gov. Stewart, Curtin, John D. Vaughan, Thurlow Weed, Dr. Saxe, and a multitude of greater and lesser lights are here. The broken and breaking up platforms make one's political footing a trifle uncertain.

Hon. John Morrissey is here, and so is his club house, enlarged and improved. The selling used to be down in the basement of the "Arlington," now there is a regular pool-selling building—a sort of Turf Exchange. If one wants to see a whole troupe of "pros," at a glance, he can attend one of Dr. Underwood's pool sales. Sing Sing and the Western Penitentiary can't beat it. It is an open question whether the advent of Morrissey and his crew has been of advantage to Saratoga. It brings more guests of a certain kind—more fast men, and women too, more money, but not more prosperity.

The old Congress Spring has lost much of its popularity. North and South it is dead, but a year after year with some new rival, such as the Star, Empire, Geyser, and last and greatest the "Hathorn. The Congress Spring Park has lost its lawn-party days. The Park is a more delightful spot now than twenty years ago, when I first walked over its well swept paths, under its tall pines, and beheld it all lit up. It is more Arcadian than this park on a sunny morning, when the white dresses flash out in the sunlight among the trees, up the dell, over the hill, and along the broad Avenida walk. There is nothing more brilliant than the grand piazza of the "Union" or "Congress" under gas on a ball night, when the sheen of silks and the glitter of jewels light it up. It is the Palace of Aladdin thronged by fairies. But enough for the present. You may hear from me again down by the sea.

J. B. B.

The Beginnings of Sickness.

Never trifle with what are called small ailments. A disorder easy of control at first, if neglected for a few weeks may become a mortal disease. Be especially careful not to let debility gain upon you, for it is the door through which all maladies enter the system. If you feel languid, inert, and to use a common expression, "as if there was no life left in you," resort at once to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. That great vegetable tonic will supply the vitality you so urgently need. It is nerve food. By its tonic action the stomach is so invigorated that digestion becomes regular, easy, perfect; while its mild, cathartic properties relieve the bowels from obstructions, and its alterative operation beneficially affects all the secretive organs. For the miseries of dyspepsia, and they include almost every unpleasant feeling that belongs to physical disease and mental wretchedness, this potent tonic is a certain and speedy balm.

Steam Heating.

We are prepared to Contract for

HEATING

Public or Private Buildings with our simple but

Unrivaled Apparatus

Adapted to high or low steam.

CRAIG BROTHERS,

129 SECOND AVENUE.

Refer to the following buildings heated by us in this vicinity: Court house, Opera House, Library Hall, Anniversary Church, Trinity Church, Semple's Dry Goods House, Jos. Horne's, Hunter, Painter & Co.'s, Liberty street, Schnuyler's Shoe Factory, Hugus & Hacke's Dry Goods House, City High School.

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NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873 ..$778,251 56.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, I. T. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John Bissell, F. Ralph, G. Finkenbine, Geo. Shields, S. H. Bastman Robert G. Schmertz, Christopher Zug, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

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KATALYSINE WATER—THE GREAT MEDICINE OF NATURE. Indorsed by the Highest Medical Authorities. Restores the Appetite, Gives Health and Youthful Vigor to the Aged, and Develops the Young into a Critical Period; Dissolves Calculi and "Chalky Deposits; Cures Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Gravel, Diabetes, Diseases of the Kidneys, Liver and Skin, Abdominal Dropsy, Chronic Diarrhœa, Constipation, Asthma, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, General Debility, and nearly every class of Chronic Disease. Pamphlets containing History of the Spring and Testimonials from Medical Journals, Eminent Physicians and Distinguished Citizens, sent FREE by mail by WHITNEY BROS., Gen'l Agents, 257 South Front St., Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists.

xtu

REMOVAL.

In order to accommodate our large and increasing trade we have Removed from our old stand, No. 63 Smithfield street, to Nos. 145 and 146 WATER STREET, and Nos. 189 and 190 FIRST AVENUE.

August 1, 1873. SPROK & MORROW, Wholesale Liquor Dealers.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S,

59 MARKET STREET.

GREAT BARGAINS IN

SUITS.

A Few Left that will be sold Very Cheap

TO CLOSE STOCK.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS IN

DRESS GOODS,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

NEW GOODS.

Bargains in Domestics.

A LARGE STOCK OF

New Flannels.

Great Bargains in Every Department.

A. D. M'KEE,

59 Market Street,

(Old Barker Establishment).

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Iron City College.

Corner Penn avenue and Sixth streets, Pittsburgh. Students Can Enter at Any Time. For Circulars or other information call at the College or address

J. C. SMITH, A. M., Principal.

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YOUNG LADIES' DIVISION, No. 255 Penn avenue.

BOYS' DIVISION, (Removed to) 47 Seventh street, near Penn.

Time of Re-opening September 8th.

Applications received on and after September 1st. Spacious and tasteful Rooms in both Divisions.

This Institute is well known in the East as supplying first-class preparation for College. Young Ladies prepared, as heretofore, for Vassar.

The same THOROUGHNESS characterizes the teaching in all the classes.

A Preparatory Class will be organized in each Division. Terms, $30 per half year.

For Boys' Terms, &c., see Catalogue at Book and Music Stores.

STEADY SUCCESS FOR TEN YEARS largely obtained through EFFICIENT Teachers, formed the Principal in soliciting confidence and continued support.

J. H. NEWELL, Ph. D., Principal.
H. NEWELL, Assistant Principal.

Willard School,

FOR

Young Ladies and Gentlemen,

28 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.

The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and if divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.

The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.

The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.

For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the Book and Music Stores.

Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 25th.

ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M.,
Principal.

T7th

The Episcopal Classical Academy

REOPENS FOR THE FALL T

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Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

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Mount Washington Incline Plane Railway Company.

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Seven Per Cent.

Penn Ave. Bonds

At Par and Accrued Interest, Free from Taxation.

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These Bonds are a FIRST MORTGAGE on the first 11 miles of the road, taking precedence of all other liens, are the best possible security, have 5 years to run, and are offered at 86 and accrued interest, free from taxation.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, August 25, 1873.

The market for the opening of the week presents the usual quiet of Monday, when people are hardly in trim to do more than put affairs to rights preparatory to the business of the week.

Money is in fair supply, and respectable borrowers get their wants supplied outside at 9@10 per cent. per annum, and in their banks at from 7 to 9@ per cent. per annum.

Since the Bank Examiner has made the rounds of the National banks we do not hear of so pressing a demand for legal tenders, National currency answering all the purposes of our home exchanges, the government paper being necessary only for bank reserves.

In the gold market the tone is decidedly firm. Holding steady at 116 in face of the order of the Secretary of the Treasury announcing that the September interest will be paid without rebate from to-day. Carrying rates are reported at from 3 to 6 per cent.

The particulars of the Saturday bank statement received from New York by mail to-day presents some marked features, and is most remarkable in the legal tenders and cannot be accounted for in a legitimate way, for although the shipments West have already set in, the banks of New York exchange their legals for National notes at the Sub-Treasury in order to keep the former there as long as possible, it is quite likely the decrease then is due to the manoeuvres of the gold clique.

Pacific Mail keeps up the promise of last week and moves boldly to the front, reaching 44. It is thought that with the present heavy "short" interest in the market a lively time may be expected on the return to Wall street of Commodore Vanderbilt and his financial disciples.

We would call attention to an advertisement of $50 shares of the Mt. Washington Incline Plane Company offered for sale.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Evening.
1881	119½
1862	117
1864	117¼
1865	118¾
1865, new	117½
1867	119¼
1868	118
10-40s	115¾
New 5s	114¾
Gold	116
Currency 6s	113¾
Tennessees, old	82¾
Tennessees, new	82
South Carolinas, July	15
North Carolinas, old	27
North Carolinas, new	15
Missouris	92¾

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116
United States 6s, 1881	119¾
United States 5-20s, 1862	117
United States 5-20s, 1865	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1865, new	118¾
United States 10-40s	115¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	117¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	119¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118
Currency Pacifics	113¾

—Dr. Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has addressed a letter to the consuls of the United States in Europe, requesting them to furnish such information as they can gather as to the average rates of wages received by mechanics and others, prices at retail of the principal articles of subsistence, cost of house rent and such other statistics of labor as can be procured. In regard to large manufactories they are requested to give the average weekly wages paid for each kind of labor and to ascertain specific facts in regard to the health, morals, education and morals as can be readily obtained. Dr. Young proposes to submit to Congress next winter a report on the cost and condition of labor in Europe as compared with the United States.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street:

August 25, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	116	116	116	116	116
Western Union Tele'ph	89	89	89	89	89
Pacific Mail		44¾	44¾	43¾	44¼
Adams Express					
Wells Fargo Express				73½	
American Express				62½	
United States Express				66½	67
New York Central		104¼		104¼	104¼
Erie					
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern		92½	92¾	92¾	92¾
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsburgh					
Chicago and R. I.					
Chicago and N. W. pref.					
Rock Island		105¾	105¾	105¾	105¾
St. Paul		34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
St. Paul pref.					
Wabash		69	69	69	69
Fort Wayne					
Ohio and Mississippi					
Union Pacific		36½	36½	36½	36½
Chicago and Alton					
Harlem				130½	130½
C. C. and I. C.					

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penna. Central	53¾
Reading	55
United Cos	123¾
Oil Creek	23½
Lehigh Valley	61
Phila. and Erie	24¾
Pittsburgh 5s	72
A. V. R. R. 7 3-10s	93
Central Transit	50
Empire Trans	56

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, August 25, 1873.

REMARKS.—The produce market, generally speaking, was comparatively inactive to-day in many of the leading articles. This, however, is usually the case Monday's, as there is little of anything fresh on sale. By to-morrow and next day (Tuesday and Wednesday) large stocks of garden and farm produce, now on the way will have arrived and a better feeling throughout the entire market will be manifested.

Unless special mention is made to the contrary, the following are the wholesale prices governing this market:

ALES.—All the leading breweries report an active trade for all the leading ales, both domestic and foreign, with the following as the ruling prices: Bass-XX $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl; Bass Knglish ale, in kilderkins of 25 gals, $13; do 18 gals, $64; hhds, 68 gals, $85.

ASHES.—Are somewhat drooping, with only a small trade reported doing. Common soda 4c; refined 5 @5½c; pots 8@9c; pearls 11c; arsenic 4½c@4½c; muriate soda 1½@2c; black lead 4@5c.

APPLES.—Are quite a drug upon the market, that is, if big pecuniary returns are expected, but if parties are in search of a cheap article, this is the time to lay in large stocks, for we doubt if the apples in such quantities

CITY MATTERS.

PATRONS of the COMMERCIAL leaving the city for the summer months, can have the paper mailed regularly to them by leaving word at the counting room.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, August 26, 1873.

	Cents.
Bernstein, Emma, Kansas City, Mo.	3
Doyle, John Francis, Greece City, Pa.	3
Forest, Edward, Chicago, Ill.	3
Gray & Co., John, New York.	3
Grogan, Peter, Baltimore, Md.	3
Howthorn, Wm., Philadelphia, Pa.	3
Henry, Mrs. Lizzi ;Brady's Bend, Pa.	3
Kimball, Mrs. Hiram, W. Hanfield, Vt.	3
Morrison, Mrs. C. M., Owego, N. Y.	3
Mitchell, A. B., Irwins, Pa.	3
Reed, Miss M. Alma, Mt. Pleasant, Pa.	3
Rickard, John, Bridgeport, Conn.	3
Smith, W. L. M., Chicago, Ill.	3
Whiteson, Sarah, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3
White R. H., North Creek, N. Y.	3
Wall, J. S., Hazel Creek, Pa.	3
Weede, J. L., Pittsburgh, Pa.	3

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

Gave Bail for Trial.

Patrick Fleming, one of the two men whom officer Harrison has prosecuted for misdemeanor, in refusing to assist in making an arrest, was apprehended yesterday and taken before the Mayor. He had nothing to say, but simply waived a hearing and gave bail for trial.

Offenses Against the Public Health.

The officers of the Board of Health are keeping a sharp account for those who violate the sanitary laws. Yesterday Darbey Holland was arrested and fined five dollars and costs for throwing filth into Virgin alley, and Michael and Martin Stenger, for emptying slaughter house offal on the landing at the Point, instead of dumping it into the river, were fined ten dollars each and costs. Offenses of this character are so frequent that the Board has to keep men watching, day and night, in order to detect the offenders.

Another Infamous Outrage.

John Valendenhoff, a man who peddles brooms for a living, entered the house of Mr. Schilhart, on Logan street, between Hazel and Franklin, yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. Mrs. Schilhart was absent, and the only person in the house was her daughter Ida, aged eight years, and a younger brother. When Valedenhoff was told that there was no person at home, he made an infamous assault upon the little girl, injuring her severely. He then escaped, but was subsequently arrested and committed to jail for a hearing on Wednesday next.

Sad Accident.

Conrad Guendling, son of a German citizen named Valentine Guendling, of Troy Hill, met with a sad accident yesterday morning. He was employed in the Jackson Steel Casting Company's Works, in the Eighth ward, Allegheny, and jumped on board a train on the West Penn Road, to ride up to the works. On reaching the mill, he jumped off, but fell with one leg upon the track, which was terribly crushed by the wheels. Drs. Hamilton and Easton were called, and amputated the leg. The boy is in a dangerous condition.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

U. S. District Court—Judge McCandless.

The petition of A. E. Sweet and C. L. Lord, of the city of Scranton, creditors of John Hoigate, of Luzerne county, bankrupt, for the ascertainment and liquidation of certain alleged liens in the hands of the assignee, were referred to Register Willard, of Scranton, for examination and report.

The bankruptcy proceedings commenced by Wallace & Elliott, creditors, against the firm of Davis & Goodsmith, debtors of Luzerne county, were dismissed.

The proceedings in bankruptcy commenced not long since by Josiah Rogers, of this city, creditor, vs. Wolfenden & Martin, debtors, of Armstrong county, were discontinued and the petition dismissed, and the balance of the deposit to secure the costs refunded.

The Court ordered that Register Rogers, of Franklin, Pa., be paid the sum now remaining in the twenty-five hundred dollar deposit fund.

In the case of the United States vs. George W. Jones et al., on motion of the United States District Attorney the Clerk was ordered to pay to D. W. Shryock, Esq., Collector of the Twenty-first district, the sum of $1,500, deposited in the Registry of the Court, as an offer of compromise in this case.

A similar order was made in the case of Henry F. Morton, for the payment of $200 deposited as an offer of compromise to Henry M. Hoyt, Esq., Collector of the Twelfth ward.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

An injunction was issued in behalf of Mrs. Mary Ann Laughlin, restraining Robert Armstrong from proceeding with the erection of iron columns to support the cornice of his store building, in Fifth avenue, said columns extending upon the sidewalk.

A preliminary order was issued, granting a charter to the German Evangelical Lutheran Congregation, of Bloomfield. A similar order was issued in regard to the application of the Bankers and Bank Clerks Mutual Benefit Association.

Ellen Simpson presented a petition for the benefits of the act securing to married women their separate earnings. The usual order was made.

George W. Shriver, Esq., announced the death of the Hon. A. W. Loomis, which occurred at Cumberland, on Saturday, and moved that the Court adjourn until Thursday morning, out of respect to the memory of the deceased. His Honor then adjourned the Court.

FRIENDSHIP PARK RACES.

Preparations for a Grand Meeting—The Horses, &c.

The first annual meeting at Friendship Driving Park, the programme of which will be found in another column, will be one of the most interesting and attractive events of the kind which ever transpired in this city. Every effort is being made to have the races come off in an entirely satisfactory manner—pleasing and entertaining to the spectators and honorable as well as exciting to the owners and admirers of the contesting horses. Now that a first-class meeting has been arranged for, and some of the best horses in the country entered, it is hoped that the public will show a proper appreciation of the races and lend both their presence and countenance in the effort to improve the breed and speed of the horse.

The first race will take place on Wednesday afternoon, beginning promptly at two o'clock. This will be for a purse of $1,500, for horses that have never beaten 2:50. For this there are eight entries, and some of the horses are so well matched that an exciting contest is assured. At the end of this race another will follow for a purse of $2,000, to be completed for by horses that have never beaten 2:30. The entries are "Brother Jonathan," "Columbia Chief," "Irving," "Slow Go," and "Kate Campbell." This will be a very animated trial. Two of the horses entered for this race are owned here, and three of those to run in the first race are also Pittsburgh stock—"Kirby," "Skylark" and "Perry."

On Thursday two purses will be contested for—one of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:35, and the other of $500 for all pacing horses.

On Friday the meeting will close with a race for a purse of $1,500 for horses that have never beaten 2:40, for which there are six entries.

These races will all be mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

The grounds can be reached by street cars and stages, which arrive and depart every five minutes.

CASUALTIES ON RAILWAYS.

The Allegheny Valley and the Connellsville Roads Compared.

The Titusville *Herald* publishes a statement to show that the Allegheny Valley Railroad, so far as immunity from accident to passengers is concerned, is one of the safest roads in the country. To a better of comparison, showing the number of passengers carried, and the casualties on each, it is stated that the Allegheny Valley carried 570,909 passengers in 1872, and did not lose one; and that the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, out of 781,994 passengers carried, killed sixteen. The fact is, that the Connellsville company did not kill a single passenger that year, not that before; and while the Allegheny Valley Railroad stands precisely in the same position, the Connellsville has killed one either road for the years 1871 and 1872—a record that few if any railroads in the country, carrying a like number of passengers can show. The fatal casualities were confined altogether to employees and others not passengers. The figures are taken directly from the reports of the Auditor General on Railroads:

Allegheny Valley—	1871.	1872.
Passengers killed	0	0
Employees killed	0	0
Others (not passengers)	10	8
Connellsville—		
Passengers killed	0	0
Employees killed	10	10
Others (not passengers)	0	0

The *Herald* embraces a number of other roads in its table of comparison, and adds:

"The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western carried but little more than one-third as many passengers as the Allegheny Valley, and showed a death list of twenty persons. The Valley Road, the Lehigh, the North Central, the Philadelphia and Erie, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroads carried approximately the same number of passengers. The Valley Road had no passengers killed, no persons while the Connellsville lost sixteen [none]. the North Central nineteen, the Philadelphia and Erie seventy-one, and the Lehigh and Lackawanna forty passengers killed outright."

It may be proper to explain that the management of the Allegheny Road has been most unjustly assailed by an Oil City paper, and the figures given in the Titusville *Herald* are for the purpose of showing that it is not only a safe road to travel over, but much safer than many others in the State. The error in regard to the killing of passengers on the Connellsville was no doubt caused by the two pigeons and others killed having been mistaken for passengers.

MORTUARY REPORTS.

Deaths in Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

Below will be found the mortuary reports of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny for the week ending August 17th. The aggregate in Pittsburgh is 108 —an increase of two over the previous week. In Allegheny, the deaths show an increase of sixteen over the preceding week.

PITTSBURGH.

W. Snively, M. D., Physician to the Board of Health reports that there were 108 deaths in the city during the week ending August 24, of which 63 were males, 45 females; 105 were white and 3 colored. The causes of death were as follows:

Cholera infantum, 17; diarrhœa, 7; typhoid fever, 8; consumption, 11; marasmus, 7; pneumonia, 5; acute meningitis and cerebritis, each, 5; alcoholism, congestion of brain, spasmodic cholera, convulsions, sporadic dysentery, acute enteritis, sun-stroke, meningitis, suicide and unknown, each 2; abscess of lung, accident, burning, railroad accident, apoplexy, cerebral apoplexy, cancer, epidemic cholera, cerebro-spinal meningitis, croup, cystitis, cellulitus, diuresis, scarlet fever, remittent fever, hemmorrage of bowels, inanition, old age, general paralysis, pleuro-pneumonia, pericarditis, septicæmia and whooping cough. Of the above there were under one year, 28; from 1 to 2, 26; 2 to 5, 10; 5 to 10, 2; 10 to 15, 2; 15 to 20, 1; 20 to 30, 12; 30 to 40, 6; 40 to 50, 5; 50 to 60, 4; 60 to 70, 4; 70 to 80, 3; 80 to 100, 1.

ALLEGHENY.

During the week ending there occurred in Allegheny 59 deaths. Of these 57 were white and 2 colored. Males, 29; females, 10. The diseases which proved fatal were as follows: Cholera infantum, 17; consumption, 9; tubercular meningitis, 1; diphteria, 2; typhoid fever, 5; still-born, 2; convulsions, 1; entero colitis, 1; enteritis, 1; inflammation of the stomach, 1; pertusses, 1; unknown, 1; congestion of brain, 1; teething, 1; old age, 1; hydrothiax, 1. The ages were as follows: Under one year, 18; from one to five years, 8; from five to ten, 3; from ten to twenty, 1; from forty to fifty 3; from sixty to seventy 1.

THE WEEKLY DEATH RATE.

The following table shows the number of deaths reported each week, in Pittsburgh and Allegheny since the first of April last:

Week ending	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Total.
April 6	63	21	83
April 13	70	28	98
April 20	80	24	104
April 27	76	26	102
May 4	69	23	92
May 11	60	28	88
May 18	93	24	117
May 25	77	33	110
June 1	52	15	67
June 8	71	20	91
June 15	63	16	79
June 22	48	20	68
June 29	78	24	102
July 6	97	28	107
July 13	91	28	150
July 20	105	26	146
July 27	104	40	144
Total, 4 months	1,275	515	1,790
August 3	106	51	157
August 10	106	58	164
August 17	106	93	199
August 24	108	39	147

THE CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE.

Its Character, Treatment and Results.

Dr. J. P. Dake, formerly of this city, now of Nashville, has written a very interesting paper on the characteristics of the cholera, as exhibited in that city. Dr. Dake views the disease from a homœopathic standpoint, but his paper will nevertheless be read with interest. We append a few extracts:

ITS CHARACTERISTICS.

The disease differed from Asiatic cholera, as seen in years past, only in having, in most cases, bilious evacuations in place of the peculiar "rice water." Generally there were feverishness, watery dejections, then vomiting of ingesta and bilious matter, followed soon, if not relieved, by collapse, with the usual cold surface and extremities, and blue, shriveled skin.

If the evacuations continued long unchecked, they sometimes became purely ricewater, but in many cases they were bilious to the last. In not a few cases the dejections were entirely rice water.

Cramps in the abdominal muscles, and in those of the extremities and other parts, were present in fearfully severe or fatal cases.

I have observed and studied the disease in its different phases and stages, and candidly confess, that its specific or essential cause, is yet unknown.

THE CAUSES.

In regard to the cholera, I may repeat what I wrote nearly twenty years ago, after a careful study of the subject during the great epidemic at Pittsburgh. In the production of a case of cholera there must be three causes simultaneously bearing upon the individual, viz:

1. A predisposition to the disease.
2. A specific cause, more or less prevalent; and
3. An exciting cause.

An individual may have a predisposition to such a lesion of the stomach and bowels, an irritability or a weakness in the alimentary canal; and he may exercise, eat, or drink imprudently, and some of diarrhea or cholera morbus; but these may not have CHOLERA unless he is the subject of the specific prevailing cause of that disease.

Or an individual may have the predisposition and the specific cause, but not the exciting cause, and yet have no cholera; indeed, he cannot have it until the exciting cause is added.

Or again, the individual may be subject to the specific cause of cholera, and may encounter a very sufficient exciting cause, and yet escape, and if he has not also an individual predisposition to such an affection.

As a familiar example of what I mean, I may say, that in the production of effervescence at the soda fountain, three distinct things are required—acid, alkali and water—and that the absence of either one would defeat the end desired.

ITS PREVENTION.

One fact was very plain, as it had been in former visitations of cholera, that people who drank from springs of strong limestone water, or wells of the same, were more subject to the disease, than those using water from the river. And I may add, that those using good cistern water were more exempt than those using the river water, especially where the latter was not filtered.

From my own observations, lately as well as formerly made, and from my views of the causes of cholera, I specify the following as the most important precautionary or preventive measures.

1. A cool, regular and dry harboring of the entire person every morning, on rising.

2. Usual avocations, moderately pursued.

3. Avoidance of unusual fatigue or exposure to heat or cold, especially to currents of night air.

4. Avoidance of large draughts of cold water; also of food difficult of digestion, such as cucumbers, cabbage, green corn, onions, green fruits and beans, fresh fish, the flesh of young animals, eggs, rich pastry, candies, etc.

5. Avoidance of alcoholic drinks, especially of beers fresh made. Light ales, if wines, such as the Catawba, Ives's Seedling or Concord, may be used moderately at or after meals, with benefit.

6. The best articles of food generally, during the prevalence of cholera, are beefsteaks, rare broiled; beef, rare roasted; mutton chops, broiled; good light bread, plain corn bread, "beaten biscuits," crackers, potatoes, full grown, well boiled or roasted and thoroughly mashed; tomatoes, fully ripe, well stewed with light bread or crackers; hominy and rice, well cooked; Japan or black tea, cistern or limestone water, moderately; very little milk or cream.

In the prevention of cholera or any other disease, the first duty of the individual is to insure the proper disposition to it by an increase of the power of resistance in the organism. Some rules have been published, as I have already indicated, by proper bathing, exercise and diet.

The second duty is, to avoid exciting causes, excesses in eating and drinking, and exercise or imprudence in the same. Fear is a very exciting predisposing cause, and cannot easily be allayed. Where it has taken very full possession of an individual, if possible there should be an immediate change of residence to a region not infested by the disease.

The third duty is, to prevent, by medication, the inroads or attacks of the specific prevailing cause of the disease.

In the avoidance of the loathsome small-pox we have learned to anticipate, and so prevent the action of its specific cause, by the use of vaccine matter.

And so in scarlet fever, we have found a valuable preventive or mortifier in belladonna.

And I am happy to say that there is also, acting upon the same principle, a preventive, a prophylactic, for cholera, *Cuprum metallicum* (copper), properly prepared and used, exhaust the susceptibility of the organism to the spasmodic cholera.

I have given it to thousands of persons during the prevalence of cholera in 1849, 1850, 1851 and 1852, as a preventive, and have never known one of them to take the disease while under its influence. It has been successfully employed in Europe, North, Central and South America as a preventive. Statistics in its favor are altogether ample.

ITS CURE.

If, after all possible care, there is a concurrence of the causes we have pointed out, and the susceptibility of the organism takes in the cholera influence, all must be anxious to know something of the necessary means of cure.

Remedies must be suited to the various forms and stages of the disease. And before proceeding to mention the remedies best suited to the different forms and stages of cholera, I must mention some very commonly and most unsuccessfully employed. (In this list, opium, pepper, ginger, mustard, calomel and quinine are placed). The following remedies are then given with the caution that they must be obtained only of dealers in homœopathic medicines:

Croton Tig. is the remedy for diarrhœa, when the discharges are copious, gushing and light colored.

ARSENICUM ALB.—When the discharges are copious, thin, of various colors, generally dark, very offensive, attended with great thirst, or nausea and prostration.

VERATRUM ALB.—When the foregoing remedies fail to stop the discharges, and when there is vomiting, sudden and violent, especially on taking cold drinks or moving, with great weakness and faintness.

CUPRUM MET.—When, with or without any of the symptoms above given, there are cramps in the muscles of the abdomen or limbs, or in the stomach. This remedy may be used at any stage of the disease in alternation with one of the other remedies named. In alternation with Veretrum it has effected immense good.

CAMPHOR.—When, during the prevalence of cholera, one has a feeling of chilliness or sudden prostration, with nausea and faintness, take three drops of the tincture every fifteen or twenty minutes till relieved. Also, if after the use of other remedies, there is a tendency to collapse, with cold surface and extremities, feeble pulse or fainting. Life may be saved by the use of three drops of camphor every fifteen minutes, alone, or, if needed, in alternation with cuprum or arsenicum.

In regard to camphor, I must say that it has saved more lives, in jeopardy with cholera, than any other one remedy in the world. Wherever calomel, opium and camphor have been given in mixture, all the good effected in cholera has been due to the camphor; and the same might be said of all the other prescriptions and mixtures of this dreaded disease, in which camphor has been a part.

ITS RESULTS.

The number of deaths from cholera here is not exactly known. It has been variously estimated at from 700 to 1,000. From the best information I can gather I believe it to have been not over 900. Of this number at least two-thirds were colored.

As the colored population here is only one-third that of the white, say 12,000, in a total of 40,000, it will be seen, that from some cause, or causes, the disease was both more prevalent and more fatal among them than the whites.

One cause was, doubtless, a greater predisposition to the disease, by reason of temperament and constitution, and another, their manner of living—from the habits of the country. Many depend for their subsistence, and limestone water their only drink.

Their settlements are almost invariably about the large limestone springs where the water is free from calx, their cabins huddled together, lily constructed and very damp.

In regard to remedies they went to extremes, taking either none at all or very large doses of destructive mixtures.

Nursing among them was very poor, the attendants exercising their functions in the midst of noise and shouting, than the timely faithful care required.

Among the diseases, the use